MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1785. [No. 1164]

NEWPORT MERCURY

Containing the freshest ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC,

Printed by SOUTHWICK & BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"*Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, Sons, and Sires, should yield their Treasure's up, nor rate a Sense beyond the Public Safety.*" BROOKE's GUSTAVUS VASA.

DENMARK.

ALTENA, July 15.

ON the 2d instant a very extraordinary phenomenon was observed here:—A cloud descended upon the surface of the Elbe, and after appearing to confound itself with the river, rose, taking up with it a great quantity of water. At a little distance another cloud descended, and plunged ten or twelve times into the river, the bed whereof became clearly discernible. In a few minutes, these clouds discharged the water they had taken up into the river, and then uniting, they took a direction over this city in a kind of whirlwind, whereby the roofs of several buildings were injured.

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'The use of speech is a natural right, which must have been reserved, when men gave up their natural rights for the benefit of society.

'Printing is a most extensive and improved kind of speech; as such, it cannot, without a violation of the natural rights so reserved, be subjected to any restraints, but such as are fitly laid upon speech.

'Blasphemy, perjury, treason and personal slander, are the principal offences which demand a restraint. The three first are offences against the whole community.' (Let the offender be punished, whoever he be; but let not a whole nation, on account of the misdemeanours of one or more, be deprived of this excellent gift of speech and public improvement.

'The last, personal slander, being only an offence against individuals: If the punishment of it be carried beyond the damages sustained by the persons aggrieved, the liberty of the press may be violated in some instances, in which that liberty is of the utmost consequence to the interests of the family on the throne, and to the liberty of the country in general.

'The exercise of this liberty of the press, says the worthy prelate under the same head, amidst all the persecutions it labored under, had the good effect of putting the nation upon their guard in the reign of King Charles II. It was by the exercise of the same liberty, that every motion of the desperate enemy was proclaimed and opposed in the reign of King James II. It was by the means of the truths conveyed by the press, that the ministry of the four last years of the reign of Queen Anne became odious to the public, and that George I. escaped falling into the hands of the desperate enemy, of persons, who would have deprived that Prince of the service of his most faithful *friends*, and, by degrees, have betrayed him and the constitution to an enemy more terrible to Great-Britain and Ireland than sword or pestilence.'

The eyes of Argus, and the cunning of Nestor, would be insufficient to discover or guard against all the frauds that are practised on the revenue, as the consequent transaction will clearly evince—In the Month of March 1785 a reputable house in the wine trade made entries at the Custom-House, of certain Portugal and Spanish wines in casks, to be shipped on board the Ark Noah Squires, for Halifax; the casks were examined and the quantity of wine they contained, supposed to be ascertained; debentures were therefore made out at the proper time, entitling the exporter to a drawback of £ 477 2s. 8d. which he received; having previously made oath, that all the wine mentioned in those debentures, was really and truly exported; and having last week obtained certificates from Halifax, of its being landed according to the tenor of bonds, which are always entered into by the shippers of that commodity; he went in great haste to the Custom House, where, on producing such certificates, his bonds were cancelled, and the affair thought to be entirely at an end; but on Monday last, information was sent to the Commissioners, that the master of a vessel from Halifax had lately entered inward at the port of Pool, sundry empty casks which, on being inspected by a proper officer, were found to be provided with tubes made of leather, or some other retentive substance, one in a perpendicular direction, extending from the bung to the bottom of the casks; and two others diagonally from the same place to the lower part of the head; which tubes, with a small place on the surface, would contain about five gallons. An appearance so extraordinary, produced an examination of the Captain, who gave a very clear account of the manner, in which those casks came into his possession; and was in purport, "That he purchased them as water casks, at Halifax, of Squires, who had himself previously purchased them of the merchant to whom his cargo was consigned." The marks were therefore carefully taken, and found to correspond exactly with the marks on those casks, in which the exporter in England had shipped, what was then understood to be wine, but which there is reason to believe was only water; five gallons in each emptied, and that confined in the tubes, through which the instrument for sucking must necessarily pass. The affair is now under investigation, and if Government should be able to obtain sufficient proof of this additional perjury and fraud, there is little doubt of the parties being made proper examples of.

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By letters from Leyden we learn, that a few days since Jan Grafrae, formerly coachman to Madame Van der Mueu, exhibited to the audience pronounced against him by the tribunal before which he was tried, for having falsely accused his mistress of an attempt to seduce him, by means of a large bribe, to assassinate the Prince Stadtholder. Being bound to the stake, the part of the halter which confined him being round his neck, he was whipped in a very severe manner, and then branded with a red hot iron; and during this discipline a label was suspended over his head signifying that the offender had committed perjury and forgery. He was then conducted back to prison, there to be confined for the term of thirty years, and then to be forever banished the provinces of Holland, West-Friesland, Zeland, and Utrecht. The sentence of the cook, his accomplice, was less severe. After being severely whipped, during which, the words, a false witness, appeared above his head, he was taken to prison for nine years, and upon the expiration of that time, is to be banished from the above mentioned provinces for eighteen years.

A letter from Berlin of a late date, states, that his Prussian Majesty has, within the last 6x months expended 7,000,000 crowns in draining marshes, repairing public buildings, establishing manufactories, settling colonies, relieving distress, and in other purposes of true philanthrophy and extensive policy.

The above letter states, that no person whatsoever is suffered to kneel in the King's presence, when he gives audience, as his Majesty is of opinion that such acts of humiliation should be made to the Deity alone.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Oct. 17.

The London Chronicle of a late date, says, "the Committee of the Privy Council, to whom the petition to the King from the island of Jamaica was referred, have made their report on that subject; which is strongly against the petition.

By a gentleman just arrived from the Windward, we are informed, there is not the least appearance of want of provisions in that part of the island; for though the hurricane had laid flat every plantain tree, yet, from the astonishing quantity in full bearing at the time in consequence of their having been all immediately planted after the storm of last year, the fine weather after the calamity gave the planters and other settlers the opportunity of drying the full plantains; and as those that were not full will remain unhurt on the ground for three or four months, there is not a doubt of a plentiful supply from England before the want can be really felt here.

It is said to be the intention of the ministry to deliver up the posts on the Lakes ceded to the Americans by the treaty of peace, as soon as others can be erected within the British boundaries. For that purpose a number of engineers and artificers have lately embarked for Canada; but as the construction of a chain of forts, necessary to prevent an extensive line of communication along the frontiers, and effectually to protect the commerce with the Indians, must be a work of time, the Americans cannot this year, nor probably the next, expect to reap much benefit from the fur trade which these posts at present command. From the predatory inroads of the Indians on the back settlements of the United States in general, there is all reason to believe that they will continue attached to their ancient allies, and that the British traders will still engross that lucrative branch of traffic.

By letters from New-Providence we are informed, that the late political ferments there between the old and new settlers, have in a great measure subsided, and that harmony and good fellowship have begun to take place, which it will, no doubt, be the interest of all parties to promote and continue.

CHARLESTON, (South-Carolina) November 26.

At the circuit court held at Orangeburgh, a young man was indicted for murdering Captain C. in the year 1782. It appeared that at the time above-mentioned the prisoner was a lad, about 14 years of age, and joined four other persons in putting the deceased to death. Mr Frazer, council for the prisoner, advised him pleading guilty as to the fact set out in the indictment, but offered in bar of judgment the treaty of peace. After hearing argument upon the case, Judge Pendleton gave his opinion, that as the criminal had not proved himself to have been under enlistment with the British, either previous to or at the time that the offence was alledged to be committed, the treaty of peace, could not avail him as a sound plea against the laws of the country, judgment of death was therefore passed but the jury unanimously concurring in recommending the youth to mercy, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to grant a respite until the 23d day of December.

RICHMOND, November 26.

A correspondent observes, that Mr. WEBSTER, in his ingenious Lectures on the English language, has carried his criticisms farther than any English writer on the subject. Should his remarks be just, (for no person has yet been able to disprove them) America will have the honor of introducing the last improvements into the language.

On Tuesday the 15th instant there fell in the yard of Capt. Parker Hare, near Petersburg, an Air Balloon;—he is curious to know from whence it came, and begs to be informed thro' the channel of this Paper.

Lately died at Baltimore Mr. DENNIS RYAN, manager of the American Company of Comedians.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24.

Lord Chatham, whose abilities as a statesman, are universally acknowledged, gave it as his opinion, that every wise legislature would endeavour to conciliate the good wishes and affections of the printers, as a set of men whose avocation naturally gave them the power of adding much to the dignity and respectability of government; without which no one can expect that obedience will be paid to their acts, which the real interest and prosperity of the community demand. What respect the legislature of Massachusetts-Bay have shewn to the opinion of this great and good man, let their determine who have been witnesses to the illiberal and impolitic restrictions attempted, and in part enacted, on that glorious source of equal liberty, that thunder-bolt to tyrants, and shield of Americans, a FREE PRESS. The printers of Massachusetts alone (and to the honor of the other States in the Union be it spoken) are singled out as victims for the gratification of legislative vengeance—and all for the mighty crime of still possessing those daring principles which in 1774 stood the ordeal of British resentment, developed their perfidious machinations, and stepped forth, at the risk of life, liberty and safety, in defence of the assaulted rights of their country, when many who now lurk in the sun-shine of power and office, lay snugly hid behind the curtain, like the rat in the table, expecting from the doubtfulness of their species, to be able to join whatever party prevailed. They have petitioned for redress, and the mighty boon they obtained, was to have the burden removed from one shoulder to the other. How consistent such, (we will not say hypocrisy) trifling conduct is with what ought to be the proceedings of the representatives of a great Republic, the world must determine. Fain would the printers wish to love their enemies, but their feelings will prompt them to do unto others as others do unto them.

HUDSON, *December* 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 1785.

"You may probably hear, e'er this comes to hand, that Rhode-Island, has adopted the navigation act, rather smarter than ours, and have sent forward, agents to Connecticut to induce them to adopt similar acts. The Algerine war, said to have been declared, merits confirmation, as there are letters from Mr. Adams as late as September, and no mention made of such war. He informs, that previous to the appointment of Common Sense Paine and Capt. J. Lamb by Congress—Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, had concluded to send forward to Algiers Mr. Barclay, Consul-General of France from the United States, to settle a treaty with those piratical barbarians, and had hopes the desirable business was in a good train. We expect your state will adopt the navigation act (as also the other states) as the only means to save our commerce—until Congress shall have the power of regulting trade, or British restrictions abated. I have this session, without the aid of a patriotic F——r, been able to obtain a resolve, suspending the payment of taxes by our island—and a bill has passed the senate granting a bounty on white oil 3l. per ton, on brown 3l. on whale oil 2l. 4s. and have great hopes it will pass through—which is until further orders of the court; or a market in France shall take place, which is now negociating by Mr. N. Barret, who is gone solely for that purpose to France, which government have continued the time of negociating the business to June next, which by the first proposals was to be finished within the close of the present year—this shews they are determined to retain that branch from the United States, at which Great-Britain is much alarmed.—The great house of Lanson, and Frazier has failed; Geyer, and a great number of others, it is expected will soon follow—this perhaps may give the merchants of London a different idea of a commercial treaty on order to obtain remittances."

"I am told by a gentleman from Halifax, that Messrs. F——— and H———k, having represented themselves as agents from Nantucket to obtain a township for its inhabitants, and by virtue of a promise to the governor to bring down with them 150 families, obtained those darling enjoyments they now possess; but he further says, the governor is much disappointed and angry that these families do not come.—Thus we were like to be sold before we knew it."

NEW-LONDON, December 2.

East-Haddam, November 28 h. 1785.

It is desired the following may be published for the encouragement and consolation of *sheep stealers*.

On the night after the 23d instant, two persons, viz. one Potter, a noted villain, belonging to Waterbury, and one Parker, of Wallingford, stole forty sheep, chiefly the property of one man in Waterbury, and drove them to this town. The affair was conducted with so much secrecy, that they arrived safe, and accomplished their business; Parker set out to return home with his new flock of sheep, &c. But the scene soon changed; the poor man was met by two pursuers, who had found out the place of their destination and apprehended him, and put him under keepers until they had pursued and overtaken his accomplice. This day we hear they are to be hand-cuffed together turned among the flock of sheep, and driven back to Waterbury

Extract of a Letter from Richmond (Virginia) November 12,

"Last Thursday the Honourable General Assembly appointed the following Gentlemen to represent this State in Congress viz Richard H Lee, William Grayton, James Monroe, Edward Carrington and Henry Lee, jun. Esquires.

"Last Saturday Evening came to this city in the Hampton stage, three Algerines, two men and a woman, they came to this state in a vessel from England; and are we have been informed, to be detained here, at the public expence, as there is too much reason to suspect their errand not to be of the most friendly nature."

CHARLESTOWN, (Massachusett.) Dec. 5.

The General Court, having a due sense of the high merits and importance of the Whale Fishery, not only to this state, but to the United States in general, and being desirous of its preservation, passed a resolve, at their late session, "That there be paid, out of the treasury of this commonwealth, the following bounties upon Whale Oil, of the different qualities hereafter mentioned, viz.

"For every ton of white spermaceti oil, five pounds. For every ton of brown or yellow spermaceti oil, sixty shillings. For every ton of whale oil, (so called) forty shillings, that may be taken or caught by any vessel or vessels, that are, or may be, owned and manned wholly by the inhabitants of this common wealth, (and landed within the same) from and after the first day of January next, until the further order of the General Court.

John Bayard, Charles Pettit, Arthur St. Clair, William Henry, and James Wilson, Esquires, are elected Delegates to represent the common-wealth of Pennsylvania in Congress, the ensuing year.

The proprietors of the bridge erecting across Charles-river having purchased the hull of the large prize ship Lord Howe, for the purpose of sinking her in such a position in the river, as to defend the bridge from the ice; on Wednesday the attempt was made, when by some mistake in the conductors, the was unfortunately sunk in the channel, where her stem and stern just appear at low water. She went down so unexpectedly and rapidly, that two men, who where assisting, had not time to quit her, but being left in the water, were saved by swimming till taken up by the boats.

PROVIDENCE, *December* 10.

On Saturday last died, at his house in this town, the Hon. JOSEPH BROWN, Esq; and on Wednesday following his remains were interred. His funeral was attended by a numerous train of mourning relatives, and the most respectable inhabitants of the town, and a discourse suitable to the occasion was delivered by Mr. Manning. He was descended from an ancient and reputable line of ancestors, to which his character adds no inconsiderable lustre. He possessed a strong and manly genius, calculated for business, as well as for the greatest improvement in the liberal and useful arts and sciences. His skill and industry, in the earlier part of life, in the merchandize and manufactures in which he was concerned, had rendered his circumstances easy, if not affluent, and enabled him to indulge his natural taste for science. The first display of his philosophic abilities was in Electricity, in which he became an adept, and has left an electrical aparatus of his own construction, not inferior to any in this country. His researches too in other branches, particularly in Astronomy, attracted the notice of the literati; but his favourite study was mechanics; in this was the great strength of his genius discovered, proofs of which, honorary to his memory, are left behind him. The want of an early education was an obstacle in the way of his literary career; but the efforts of his genius in surmounting it excited the greater admiration. In testimony of his merits, the honorary degree of master of arts was conferred on him, and he was elected a member of the American Academy of arts and sciences. He was one of the trustees and professor of experimental philosophy, in the college in this town; and his liberal donations to it, and zeal for its prosperity, placed him among its principal patrons. The faculty and students joined the procession as mourners, and feel the loss of a Mecænas indeed. He was ready to sacrifice his private business, and love of retirement, to serve his fellow citizens, on the call of his country. He was a patriot from principle and feelings. No mercenary views drew forth his services; they flowed from an heart inspired with the love of freedom and of mankind. He was several years a representative for this town in the General Assembly, and an assistant to the Governor in council, the latter of which offices he filled at the time of his first stroke of the apoplexy, in November, 1784; since which period he has been at times incapable of business, and after repeated shocks expired, wanting only 11 days of finishing the 72d year of his age.—He had been several years a member of the Baptist church in this town, and an ornament to the Christian religion which he embraced in the vigour of life and maturity of his Judgment, on full and rational Conviction of its truth and excellency—and his Christian deportment, exemplary charity and munificence, to the close of life, afford good grounds to hope that he is now reaping the fruits of righteousness, in a state of vision and fruition adapted to minds like his, illuminated and refined by the true philosophy and the true religion.—He has left a disconsolate widow and four children, to lament the loss of a most affectionate husband, and indulgent parent—loss, which, to them, are irreparable.

NEWPORT, December 19.

We can assure the Public, from the best Authority, (says a New-York Paper of the 8th inst.) that the Indians on the West side of the Ohio River are determined to support their Right to the Lands claimed by the United States, unless they are regularly purchased. They have lately held a great Council, and came to a Resolution to bury in Oblivion their former Animosities, and stand in Readiness to repel the unjust Encroachments of the white People, who now begin to give general Dissatisfaction. They deny the Right of the British to cede their Lands, and are greatly surprized that the United States of America, so remarkable for Wisdom, should even entertain the most distant Idea, of founding a Claim to their Lands on the late Treaty. They would not permit the Geographer-General, and the Assistant-Surveyors of the United States to enter upon the Execution of their Business, which occasions their Return.

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A few Days since died at Jamestown, Mr. DANIEL WEEDEN, sen. in the 91st Year of his Age, a Gentleman of very respectable Character.

By letters from Leyden we learn, that a few days since Jean Grafrae, formerly coachman to Madame Van der Muelen, submitted to the sentence pronounced against him by the tribunal before which he was tried, for having falsely accused his mistress of an attempt to seduce him, by means of a large bribe, to assassinate the Prince Stadtholder. Being bound to the stake, one part of the halter which confined him being round his neck, he was whipped in a very severe manner, and then branded with a red hot iron; and during this discipline a label was suspended over his head signifying that the offender had committed perjury and forgery. He was then conducted back to prison, there to be confined for the term of thirty years, and then to be forever banished the province of Holland, West-Friesland, Zeland, and Utrecht. The sentence of the cook, his accomplice, was less severe. After being severely whipped, during which, the words, a false witness, appeared above his head, he was taken to prison for nine years, and upon the expiration of that time, is to be banished from the above mentioned provinces for eighteen years.

A letter from Berlin of a late date, states, that his Prussian Majesty has, within the last six months expended 1,000,000 crowns in draining marshes, repairing public buildings, establishing manufactories, settling colonies, relieveing distress, and in other purposes of true philanthrophy and extensive policy.

The above letter states, that no person whatsoever is suffered to Kneel in the King's presence, when he gives audience, as his Majesty is of opinion that such acts of humiliation should be made to the Deity alone.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Oct. 17.

The London Chronicle of a late date, says, "the Committee of the Privy Council, to whom the petition to the King from the island of Jamaica was referred, have made their report on that subject; which is strongly against the petition.

By a gentleman just arrived from the Windward, we are informed, there is not the least appearance of want of provisions in that part of the island; for though the hurricane had laid flat every plantain tree, yet, from the astonishing quantity in full bearing at the time in consequence of their having been all immediately planted after the storm of last year, the fine weather after the calamity gave the planters and other settlers the opportunity of drying the full plantains; and as those that were not full will remain unhurt on the ground for three or four months, there is not a doubt of a plentiful supply from England before the want can be really felt here.

It is said to be the intention of the ministry to deliver up the posts on the Lakes ceded to the Americans by the treaty of peace, as soon as others can be erected within the British boundaries. For that purpose a number of engineers and artificers have lately embarked for Canada; but as the construction of a chain of forts, necessary to prevent an extensive line of communication along the frontiers, and effectually to protect the commerce with the Indians, must be a work of time, the Americans cannot this year, nor probably the next, expect to reap much benefit from the fur trade which these posts at present command. From the predatory inroads of the Indians on the back settlements of the United States in general, there is all reason to believe that they will continue attached to their ancient allies, and that the British traders will still engross that lucrative branch of traffic.

By letters from New-Providence we are informed, that the late political ferments there between the old and new settlers, have in a great measure subsided, and that harmony and good fellowship have begun to take place, which it will, no doubt, be the interest of all parties to promote and continue.

CHARLESTON, (South-Carolina) November 26.

At the circuit court held at Orangeburgh, a young man was indicted for murdering Captain C. in the year 1781. It appeared that at the time above-mentioned the prisoner was a lad, about 14 years of age, and joined four other persons in putting the deceased to death. Mr Frazer, council for the prisoner, advised his pleading guilty as to the fact set out in the indictment, but offered in bar of judgment the treaty of peace. After hearing argument upon the case, Judge Pendleton gave his opinion, that as the criminal had not proved himself to have been under enlistment with the British, either previous to or at the time that the offence was alledged to be committed, the treaty of peace, could not avail him as a sound plea against the laws of the country, judgment of death was therefore passed but the jury unanimously concurring in recommending the youth to mercy, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to grant a respite until the 23d day of December.

RICHMOND, November 26.

A correspondent observes, that Mr. WEBSTER, in his ingenious Lectures on the English language, has carried his criticisms farther than any English writer on the subject. Should his remarks be just, (for no person has yet been able to disprove them) America will have the honor of introducing the last improvements into the language.

On Tuesday the 15th instant there fell in the yard of Capt. Parker Hare, near Petersburg, an Air Balloon;—he is curious to know from whence it came, and begs to be informed thro' the channel of this Paper.

Lately died at Baltimore Mr. DENNIS RYAN, manager of the American Company of Comedians.

NEW-YORK, *Nov.* 24.

Lord Chatham, whose abilities as a statesman, are universally acknowledged, gave it as his opinion, that every wise legislature would endeavour to conciliate the good wishes and affections of the printers, as a set of men whose avocation naturally gave them the power of adding much to the dignity and respectability of government; without which no one can expect that obedience will be paid to their acts, which the real interest and prosperity of the community demand. What respect the legislature of Massachusetts-Bay have shewn to the opinion of this great and good man, let those determine who have been witnesses to the illiberal and impolitic restrictions attempted, and in part effected, on that glorious source of equal liberty, that thunder-bolt to tyrants, and boast of Americans, a FREE PRESS. The printers of Massachusetts alone (and to the honor of the other States in the Union be it spoken) are singled out as victims for the gratification of legislative vengeance—and all for the mighty crime of still possessing those daring principles which in 1774 stood the ordeal of British resentment, developed their perfidious machinations, and stepped forth, at the risk of life, liberty and safety, in defence of the assaulted rights of their country, when many who now bask in the sun-shine of power and office, lay snugly hid behind the curtain, like the rat in the fable, expecting from the doubtfulness of their species, to be able to join whatever party prevailed. They have petitioned for redress, and the mighty boon they obtained, was to have the burden removed from one shoulder to the other. How consistent such, (we will not say hypocrisy) trifling conduct is with what ought to be the proceedings of the representatives of a great Republic, the world must determine. Fain would the printers wish to love their enemies, but their feelings will prompt them to do unto others as others do unto them.

HUDSON, *December* 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 1785.

"You may probably hear, e'er this comes to hand, that Rhode-Island, has adopted the navigation act, rather smarter than ours, and have sent forward, agents to Connecticut to induce them to adopt similar acts. The Algerine war, said to have been declared, merits confirmation, as there are letters from Mr. Adams as late as September, and no mention made of such war. He informs, that previous to the appointment of Common Sense Pain and Capt. J. Lamb by Congress—Mr, Adams and Mr. Jefferson, had concluded to send forward to Algiers Mr. Barclay, Consul-General of France from the United States, to settle a treaty with those piratical barbarians, and had hopes the desirable business was in a good train. We expect your state will adopt the navigation act (as also the other states) as the only means to save our commerce—until Congress shall have the power of regulting trade, or British restrictions abated. I have this session, without the aid of a patriotic F——r, been able to obtain a resolve; suspending the payment of taxes by our island—and a bill has passed the Senate granting a bounty on white oil 5l. per ton, on brown 3l. on whale oil 2l. 4s. and have great hopes it will pass through—which is until further orders of the court; or a market in France shall take place, which is now negociating by Mr. N. Barret, who is gone solely for that purpose to France, which government have continued the time of negociating the business to June next, which by the first proposals was to be finished within the close of the present year—this shews they are determined to retain that branch from the United States, at which Great-Britain is much alarmed.—The great house of Lane Son, and Frazier has failed; Geyer, and a great number of others, it is expected will soon follow—this perhaps may give the merchants of London a different idea of a commercial treaty in order to obtain remittances.

"I am told by a gentleman from Halifax, that Messrs. F——— and H———k, having represented themselves as agents from Nantucket to obtain a township for its inhabitants, and by virtue of a promise to the governor to bring down with them 150 families, obtained those daring enjoyments they now possess; but he further says, the governor is much disappointed and angry that these families do not come.—Thus we were like to be sold before we knew it."

NEW-LONDON, December 2.

East-Haddam, November 28 h 1785.

It is desired the following may be published for the encouragement and consolation of *sheep stealers.*

On the night after the 23d instant, two persons, viz. one Potter, a noted villain, belonging to Waterbury, and one Parker, of Wallingford, stole forty sheep, chiefly the property of one man in Waterbury, and drove them to this town. The affair was conducted with so much secrecy, that they arrived safe, and accomplished their business; Parker set out to return home with his new flock of sheep, &c. But the scene soon changed; the poor man was met by two pursuers, who had found out the place of their destination and apprehended him, and put him under keepers until they had pursued and overtaken his accomplice. This day we hear they are to be hand-cuffed together turned among the flock of sheep, and driven back to Waterbury

Extract of a Letter from Richmond (Virginia) November 12,

"Last Thursday the Honourable General Assembly appointed the following Gentlemen to represent this State in Congress viz Richard H Lee, William Grayton, James Monroe, Edward Carrington and Henry Lee, jun. Esquires.

"Last Saturday Evening came to this city in the Hampton stage, three Algerines, two men and a woman, they came to this state in a vessel from England; and are we have been informed, to be detained here, at the public expence, as there is too much reason to suspect their errand not to be of the most friendly nature."

CHARLESTOWN, (*Massachusetts.*) *Dec.* 9.

The General Court, having a due sense of the high worth and importance of the Whale Fishery, not only to this state, but to the United States in general, and being desirous of its preservation, passed a resolve, at their late session, "That there be paid, out of the treasury of this commonwealth, the following bounties upon Whale Oil, of the different qualities hereafter mentioned, viz.

"For every ton of white spermaceti oil, five pounds. For every ton of brown or yellow spermaceti oil, sixty shillings. For every ton of whale oil, (so called) forty shillings, that may be taken or caught by any vessel or vessels, that are, or may be, owned and manned wholly by the inhabitants of this common wealth, (and landed within the same) from and after the first day of January next, until the further order of the General Court.

John Bayard, Charles Pettit, Arthur St. Clair, William Henry, and James Wilson, Esquires, are elected Delegates to represent the common-wealth of Pennsylvania in Congress, the ensuing year.

The proprietors of the bridge erecting across Charles-river having purchased the hull of the large prize ship Lord Howe, for the purpose of sinking her in such a position in the river, as to defend the bridge from the ice; on Wednesday the attempt was made, when by some mistake in the conductors, she was unfortunately sunk in the channel, where her stem and stern just appear at low water. She went down so unexpectedly and rapidly, that two men, who where assisting, had not time to quit her, but being left in the water, were saved by swimming till taken up by the boats.

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NAVAL OFFICE, Port of Newport, September 17.

ENTERED,

Brigantine Queen of France, A. Sheffield,	From Virginia.
Dove Nancy, W. Howland,	Hispaniola.
Sloop Industry, N. Coddington,	South-Carolina.
Sloop Rising Sun, W. Easton, jun.	Ditto.

CLEARED,

Schooner Dolphin, J. Allen,	For West-Indies.
——— Nancy, C. Butler,	Virginia.
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	New-York.
Brigantine Betsey, E. Shearman,	West-Indies.
Schooner Abigail, P. Seabury,	North-Carolina.
——— Dart, D. Terry,	Ditto.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

The following is extracted from one of the Biographers of Socrates, a philosopher so much renowned for his noble contempt of popular prejudices, and perverted science; by an ardent admiration and steady pursuit of virtue, by an anxious concern for the moral improvement of his hearers; and by an heroic superiority to the pleasures of life and the terrors of impending death.

Of SOCRATES.

IS the mold broken in which those illustrious persons, who loved virtue for her own sake, a *Confucius*, a *Pythagoras*, a *Thales*, a *Socrates*? In there times there were crowds of devotees, who worshipped their paygods and their deities;—people struck with the fear of *Cerberus*; and enthusiasts that ran through the whole circle of initiations, pilgrimages, mysteries, and who ruined themselves by their expensive offerings of black sheep.—All ages have seen such unhappy wretches as Lucretius mentions:

—Nay more;—where'er these beasling wretches come,
They sacrifice black sheep on every tomb
To please the manes; and of all the rout,
When cares and dangers press, grow most devout.

Mortifications were then in use. The priests of Cybele caused themselves to be c————ed, in order to preserve their chastity. Whence comes it, that among all these martyrs of superstition, antiquity cannot shew us a single sage or great man? The reason is that fear would never produce virtue. The great men were ever admirers of moral good. Wisdom was their ruling passion; they were sages for the same reason that Alexander was a warrior, Homer a poet, and Apelles a painter—by the mere force and impulse of nature; and this, perhaps, is all that we ought to understand by the dæmon of Socrates.

As two citizens of Athens were, one day, returning from the temple of Mercury, they observed Socrates in the street. "Is not that the impious wretch," said the one, "who pretends that men may be virtuous without going daily to offer sheep and geese?" "Yes" replied the other, "that is the sage who has no religion; that is the Athiest who says there is but one God." Socrates approached them with his usual air of simplicity, his dæmon, and his ironical vein of humour: "Friend," said he, "a word with you, if you please: What name would you give to the man who prays to the Deity, and adores him, endeavours to resemble him as much as the weakness of human nature will permit, and does all the good in his power?" "He is, said they, a very religious man." "Well, may not a man adore the Supreme Being, and yet have a due sense of religion?" "It's agreed" said the two Athenians. "But think ye" continued Socrates, "that when the divine architect of the world arranged all these globes that rolls above our heads, and gave life and motion to so many different things; think ye, that he made use of the arm of Hercules; the Lyre of Apollo, or the Flute of Pan?"—"It is not probable" said they. But if it is improbable that he employed the assistance of any one in constructing all these bodies we see round us, it is equally improbable that he employs the ministration of any one to preserve them in being. Were Neptune absolute master of the sea, Juno of the air, Æolus of the Winds, and Ceres of harvests; and should one of them desire a calm, and another wind and rain, you plainly perceive that the order of nature could not subsist in its present state: It is necessary, you will allow, that every thing should depend on the author of its being. You give four white horses to the sun and two black ones to the moon; but is it not better that day and night should be the effect of that motion which was impressed on the stars, by the creator of these heavenly bodies, than, that they should be produced by six horses? the two citizens looked at each other without making any answer. Socrates concluded his discourse, by proving, that they might have plentiful crops, without giving money to the priests of Ceres; might go a hunting without presenting little statues of silver to the temple of *Diana*; that *Pomona* was not the the giver of fruits, nor Neptune of horses; but that we ought to return our thanks to the Supreme Being who made all things.

This discourse was conducted according to the strict rules of logic. Zenophon, his disciple, a man who knew the world, pulled Socrates by the sleeve, and said; your discourse is admirable; you have spoken better than an Oracle; but you have ruined yourself;—one of these men is a butcher, who sells sheep and geese for the sacrifices; and the other is a goldsmith; who gains great sums by making little gods of silver, &c. for the ladies. They will accuse you of impiety for having endeavoured to lessen their profit.

They will swear against you before Melitus and Anitus, your enemies, who have conspired your ruin. Take care of the hemlock—your dæmon should have dissuaded you from saying to a butcher and a goldsmith, what ought only to be said to a Plato or a Zenophon.

Some time after, Socrates's enemies found means to have him condemned by the council of five hundred—he had two hundred and twenty votes in his favour. This makes it probable, that there were two hundred and twenty philosophers in the assembly, but shews at the same time that in all public bodies, the number of philosophers is the smallest.

Socrates accordingly drank the hemlock, for having spoken in favour of the unity of God; and the Athenians afterwards dedicated a temple to Socrates that very man who had declaimed against the practice of dedicating temples to inferior beings.

Charleston, (South-Carolina) November—1785.

AMERICANS

Are presented hereby with

PROPOSALS

For publishing by Subscription

THE POEMS OF ARQUET.

Including, among others never before published,

"The PROSPECT of AMERICA."

A new Miscellany, entirely American.

CONDITIONS.

It will be printed on a good Paper and an elegant Type.

It will contain about One Hundred and Thirty Pages, and be delivered to Subscribers at HALF a DOLLAR each.

A Subscriber for Six Copies, shall be entitled to a Seventh *gratis*.

It will be put to Press as soon as a sufficient Number have subscribed to defray the Expence.

The Subscribers Names to be prefixed.

This Work, produced by one of the earliest of the American Bards, (a Native of Rhode-Island*) cannot fail to excite the Attention of a patriotic Public. Every American must wish to possess one of the first Productions of his Country in Poetry, which has appeared in a miscellaneous Form; And those acquainted with the Beauties of* ARQUET *will pleasingly anticipate their Publication. The Author's Character it were needless to illustrate, we shall only observe that he has many Admirers, and seems to be daily growing in Reputation.*

The Publishers are authorised to say, that this Volume will contain some of the Author's best Pieces only, corrected and revised; together with a great Number of original Poems, excluding such trivial Pieces as obtain their only Value from the favourite Signature of ARQUET.

Animated with the best of Motives, the Publishers are induced to solicit the Patronage of the Fair.—The Ladies of this Country will not, it is presumed, suffer their favourite Poet to slumber in Oblivion for want of a generous Encouragement. And we admit the pleasing Idea, that they will smile on this, infant Production, cherish the tender Plant with a patriotic Spirit, and bestow a Patronage at once flattering and beneficial.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by BOWEN & MARKLAND.

Subscriptions for the above Work are also taken in by the Printers of this Paper.

WHEREAS some time in March last, ELEAZER HATHAWAY, took a Note of Hand from JOHN HATHAWAY, at Brokline King's County, on Long-Island, in a Clandestine manner, without his Consent, to the Value of *One Hundred Pounds*, that said John Hathaway had against Nathan Bowen and Borden Wooddell of Freetown; upon which said Eleazer Hathaway went with the aforesaid Note to Bowen and Wooddell, and received *Twenty Pounds* upon the same; and had said Note renewed in John Hathaway's name. Eleazer Hathaway said that he wanted the Subscribers to give the Note in his Name, but they refused, knowing that it was John Hathaway's Property; and so still give the Note in John Hathaway's name. I understand that Eleazer Hathaway has put off the Note to one John Williams of Stonington in the State of Connecticut, therefore I forbid Bowen and Wooddell from paying said Note to Mr. Williams, which will indemnify them from paying said Williams.

JOHN HATHAWAY.

December, 13th, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Heirs of Jonathan Bowers, late of Newport, deceased, that their will be sold, on the 17th Day of January next, at Public Vendue, at the House of George Webb, Esq; in Richmond, so much of the real Estate, of the said deceased, as will satisfy all the Rates that I have to collect against said Estate up to this Day.

GEORGE JAMES, Collector.

Richmond, December 14, 1785.

George Champlin,

Has for SALE at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest——Swedish Bar-Iron——Russia Duck——Ticklenburg——Ravens Duck——Hyson, Congo, and Souchong Teas.

Ethan Clarke

Has for SALE at his STORE,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar—Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel—Excellent Coniac Brandy by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Anchor—The very first Quality of Claret by the Box—Bohea Teas—Rittenhouse, Franklin, and close-cast Stoves.

Also best Andover refined Bar-Iron and Curt-Tier (said to be the best manufactured in America) Iron Hogshead Hoops and Anchors of [illegible]—Pork, Rice,—Figs by the Box: Liver Oil by the [illegible]—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Ash Oars. All really cheap, notwithstanding the Scarcity of Money!

James Robinson

Has to sell at his Store,

Spermaceti Candles, strained Oil by the Barrel or Ton, Philadelphia Flour, Russia Duck, Bar-Iron, and Ship Bread by the Cask.

MARTIN BENSON

Has just imported in the Ship Jane from St. Martin's, A CARGO of excellent ROCK SALT.—He has also imported in the Washington, Capt. Gerdner, from Copenhagen, choice Bohea Tea—Russia Duck—Hemp and Bar-Iron, which he will sell, at his Store, in Thames-street, Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. West-India Rum, Sugar or Molasses received in Payment for Salt, Tea, or English Goods.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1785.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of NICHOLAS MATHEWSON, of Warwick, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, in said State, on the last Monday of February, A. D. 1786, then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Petition of the said Nicholas Mathewson, pending before the General Assembly, for the Benefit of an Act of Insolvency should not be granted.

Witness,

HENRY WARD, Secry.

Robert Sands,

On Little-Rest-Hill, in South-Kingstown, begs Leave to inform the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,

THAT he keeps a PUBLIC HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, in the House lately occupied by Col. John Potter. His House is well finished—he has a good Stable, and every necessary Accommodation to render every Person comfortable, who please to favour him with their Custom.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of WILLIAM DOWNING, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment, to

RACHEL DOWNING, Administratrix.

Newport, December 5, 1785.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21.

The eccentric Mr. Charles Loosley formerly President of Brooklyn-Hall, Long-Island, has lately presented the Readers of Mr. Sower's Royal New-Brunswick Gazette, with the following facetious Card and Address, to the inhabitants of that district of Nova-Scotia, on the approach of the first election for Members of the Legislature:

A CARD.

Mr. LOOSLEY presents his compliments to the Electors of King's County, begs leave to inform them, that he fully intended, in humble imitation of the numerous and respectable body of Candidates for the City and County of St. John, to have addressed them in the true mode and taste of a large, splended, handsome Card, and not in the old-fashioned, dull channel of a Newspaper, to have reminded them again and again of his fixed and unalterable intention of continuing a Candidate; but having none but playing Cards and those two much soiled, (tho' indeed very like some he has seen handed about in the capital) and being too poor to purchase others, has no alternative left him, therefore resorts to this humble method of soliciting their votes and interest.

He is well assured that the new character of an Assemblyman and Legislator, in which he hopes soon to appear and which he plainly sees to be wholly incompatible with his old favourite signature of *Pro Bono Publico*, which sufficiently apologize for his beginning, by times, to appear in the less spacious character of

CHARLES LOOSLEY.

N. B. Boats will be prepared at Salmon point to convey the Electors, at their own expence, to the place of election.

To the worthy Inhabitants of King's County.

Gentlemen,

As a General Assembly is now to be convened, where the ability, honesty, and integrity of the Representatives ought to be a considerable motive in the choice. Added to that, I hope an ingenuity of spirit, generosity of temper, and a thirst for popularity, will gain the vote and interest of every impartial friend to *Charles Loosley*. Should I be so happy, Gentlemen, as to gain your confidence, you may rely on my utmost abilities to discharge the trust reposed in me. As an Englishman, I ought to know the British Constitution; as a mechanic, I *ought* to know my duty towards my fellow freeholders; and as a tavern-keeper I *ought* to know the respect due them. If I have the happiness of being elected, my pride shall be regulated by your wishes; I will *then* remember that I *am an Assemblyman*; I will *endeavour* to grow honest and wise; I will sell no three copper drams, nor give any credit; and whatever my former conduct may have been, I will no more be *Pro bono Publico*, but behave as becomes a *wise and good Senator*; I will fire my guns on rejoicing days, display my flag, and drink with my friends as usual. Such qualifications, I doubt not, will procure the vote of every honest soul in the County for

Charles Loosley.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, December 27.*

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Brigantine Queen of France, A. Sheffield,	Virginia.
Ditto Nancy, W. Howland,	Hiſpaniola.
Sloop Induſtry, N. Coddington,	South-Carolina.
Sloop Riſing Sun, W. Eaſton, jun.	Ditto.
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Dolphin, J. Allen,	Weſt-Indies.
——— Nancy, C. Butler,	Virginia.
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	New-York.
Brigantine Betſey, E. Shearman,	Weſt-Indies.
Schooner Abigail, P. Seabury,	North-Carolina.
——— Dart, D. Terry,	Ditto.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

The following is extracted from one of the Biographers of Socrates, a philoſopher ſo much renowned for his noble contempt of popular prejudices, and perverted ſcience; by an ardent admiration and ſteady purſuit of virtue, by an anxious concern for the moral improvement of his hearers; and by an heroic ſuperiority to the pleaſures of life and the terrors of impending death.

Of SOCRATES.

IS the mold broken in which thoſe illuſtrious perſons, who loved virtue for her own ſake, a *Confucius*, a *Pythagoras*, a *Thales*, a *Socrates*? In there times there were crowds of devotees, who worſhipped their paygods and their deities;—people ſtruck with the fear of *Cerberus*; and enthuſiaſts that ran through the whole circle of initiations, pilgrimages, myſteries, and who ruined themſelves by their expenſive offerings of black ſheep.—All ages have ſeen ſuch unhappy wretches as Lucretius mentions:

—Nay more;—where'er theſe boaſting wretches come,
They ſacrifice black ſheep on every tomb
To pleaſe the manes; and of all the rout,
When cares and dangers preſs, grow moſt devout.

Mortifications were then in uſe. The prieſts of Cybele cauſed themſelves to be c————ed, in order to preſerve their chaſtity. Whence comes it, that among all theſe martyrs of ſuperſtition, antiquity cannot ſhew us a ſingle ſage or great man? The reaſon is that fear would never produce virtue. The great men were ever admirers of moral good. Wiſdom was their ruling paſſion; they were ſages for the ſame reaſon that Alexander was a warrior, Homer a poet, and Apelles a painter—by the mere force and impulſe of nature; and this, perhaps, is all that we ought to underſtand by the dæmon of Socrates.

As two citizens of Athens were, one day, returning from the temple of Mercury, they obſerved Socrates in the ſtreet. "Is not that the impious wretch," ſaid the one, "who pretends that men may be virtuous without going daily to offer ſheep and geeſe?" "Yes" replied the other, "that is the ſage who has no religion; that is the Atheiſt who ſays there is but one God." Socrates approached them with his uſual air of ſimplicity, his dæmon, and his ironical vein of humour: "Friend," ſaid he, "a word with you, if you pleaſe: What name would you give to the man who prays to the Deity, and adores him, endeavours to reſemble him as much as the weakneſs of human nature will permit, and does all the good in his power? "He is, ſaid they, a very religious man." "Well, may not a man adore the Supreme Being, and yet have a due ſenſe of religion?" "It's agreed" ſaid the two Athenians. "But think ye" continued Socrates, "that when the divine architect of the world arranged all theſe globes that rolls above our heads, and gave life and motion to ſo many different things; think ye, that he made uſe of the arm of Hercules; the Lyre of Apollo, or the Flute of Pan?"—"It is not probable" ſaid they. But if it is improbable that he imployed the aſſiſtance of any one in conſtructing all theſe bodies we ſee round us, it is equally improbable that he employs the miniſtration of any one to preſerve them in being. Were Neptune abſolute maſter of the ſea, Juno of the air, Æolus of the Winds, and Ceres of harveſts; and ſhould one of them deſire a calm, and another wind and rain, you plainly perceive that the order of nature could not ſubſiſt in its preſent ſtate: It is neceſſary, you will allow, that every thing ſhould depend on the author of its being. You give four white horſes to the ſun and two black ones to the moon; but is it not better that day and night ſhould be the effect of that motion which was impreſſed on the ſtars, by the creator of theſe heavenly bodies, than, that they ſhould be produced by ſix horſes? the two citizens looked at each other without making any anſwer. Socrates concluded his diſcourſe, by proving, that they might have plentiful crops, without giving money to the prieſts of Ceres; might go a hunting without preſenting little ſtatues of ſilver to the temple of *Diana*; that *Pomona* was not the the giver of fruits, nor Neptune of horſes; but that we ought to return our thanks to the Supreme Being who made all things.

This diſcourſe was conducted according to the ſtrict rules of logic. Zenophon, his diſciple, a man who knew the world, pulled Socrates by the ſleeve, and ſaid; your diſcourſe is admirable; you have ſpoken better than an Oracle; but you have ruined yourſelf;—one of theſe men is a butcher, who ſells ſheep and geeſe for the ſacrifices; and the other is a goldſmith, who gains great ſums by making little gods of ſilver, &c. for the ladies. They will accuſe you of impiety for having endeavoured to leſſen their profit.

They will ſwear againſt you before Melitus and Amitus, your enemies, who have conſpired your ruin. Take care of the hemlock—your dæmon ſhould have diſſuaded you from ſaying to a butcher and a goldſmith, what ought only to be ſaid to a Plato or a Zenophon.

Some time after, Socrates's enemies found means to have him condemned by the council of five hundred—he had two hundred and twenty votes in his favour. This makes it probable, that there were two hundred and twenty philoſophers in the aſſembly, but ſhews at the ſame time that in all public bodies, the number of philoſophers is the leaſt.

Socrates accordingly drank the hemlock, for having ſpoken in favour of the unity of God; and the Athenians afterwards dedicated a temple to Socrates, that very man who had declaimed againſt the practice of dedicating temples to inferior beings.

Charleſton, (South-Carolina) November—1785.

AMERICANS

Are preſented hereby with

PROPOSALS

For publiſhing by Subſcription

THE POEMS OF AROUET.

Including, among others never before publiſhed,

"The PROSPECT of AMERICA."

A new Miſcellany, entirely American.

CONDITIONS.

It will be printed on a good Paper and an elegant Type.

It will contain about One Hundred and Thirty Pages, and be delivered to Subſcribers at HALF a DOLLAR each.

A Subſcriber for Six Copies, ſhall be entitled to a Seventh *gratis*.

It will be put to Preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient Number have ſubſcribed to defray the Expence.

The Subſcribers Names to be prefixed.

This Work, produced by one of the earlieſt of the American Bards, (a Native of Rhode-Iſland*) cannot fail to excite the Attention of a patriotic Public. Every American muſt wiſh to poſſeſs one of the firſt Productions of his Country in Poetry, which has appeared in a miſcellaneous Form; And thoſe acquainted with the Beauties of* AROUET *will pleaſingly anticipate their Publication. The Author's Character it were needleſs to illuſtrate, we ſhall only obſerve that he has many Admirers, and ſeems to be daily growing in Reputation.*

The Publiſhers are authoriſed to ſay, that this Volume will contain ſome of the Author's beſt Pieces only, corrected and reviſed; together with a great Number of original Poems, excluding ſuch trivial Pieces as obtain their only Value from the favourite Signature of AROUET.

Animated with the beſt of Motives, the Publiſhers are induced to ſolicit the Patronage of the Fair.—The Ladies of this Country will not, it is preſumed, ſuffer their favourite Poet to ſlumber in Oblivion for want of a generous Encouragement. And we admit the pleaſing Idea, that they will ſmile on this, infant Production, cheriſh the tender Plant with a patriotic Spirit, and beſtow a Patronage at once flattering and beneficial.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by BOWEN & MARKLAND.

Subſcriptions for the above Work are alſo taken in by the Printers of this Paper.

WHEREAS ſome time in March laſt, ELEAZER HATHAWAY, took a Note of Hand from JOHN HATHAWAY, at Brokline King's County, on Long-Iſland, in a Clandeſtine manner, without his Conſent, to the Value of *One Hundred Pounds*, that ſaid John Hathaway had againſt Nathan Bowen and Borden Wooddell of Freetown, upon which, ſaid Eleazer Hathaway went with the aforeſaid Note to Bowen and Wooddell, and received *Twenty Pounds* upon the ſame, and had ſaid Note renewed in John Hathaway's name. Eleazer Hathaway ſaid that he wanted the Subſcribers to give the Note in his Name, but they refuſed, knowing that it was John Hathaway's Property, and ſo ſtill give the Note in John Hathaway's name. I underſtand that Eleazer Hathaway has put off the Note to one John Williams of Stonington in the State of Connecticut, therefore I forbid Bowen and Wooddell from paying ſaid Note to Mr. Williams, which will indemnify them from paying ſaid Williams.

JOHN HATHAWAY.

December, 13th, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Heirs of Jonathan Bowers, late of Newport, deceaſed, that their will be ſold, on the 17th Day of January next, at Public Vendue, at the Houſe of George Webb, Eſq; in Richmond, ſo much of the real Eſtate, of the ſaid deceaſed, as will ſatisfy all the Rates that I have to collect againſt ſaid Eſtate up to this Day.

GEORGE JAMES, Collector.

Richmond, December 14, 1785.

George Champlin,

Has for SALE at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt——Swediſh Bar-Iron——Ruſſia Duck——Ticklenburg——Ravens Duck——Hyſon, Congo, and Souchong Teas.

Ethan Clarke

Has for SALE at his STORE,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar—Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel—Exceſſent Coniac Brandy by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk or Anchor—The very firſt Quality of Claret by the Box—Bohea Teas—Rittenhouſe, Franklin, and cloſe-caſt Stoves.

Alſo beſt Andover refined Bar-Iron and Cart-Tier (ſaid to be the beſt manufactured in America) Iron Hogſhead Hoops and Anchors of a[illegible] ſize—Pork, Rice,—Figs by the Box: Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Aſh Oars. All really cheap, notwithſtanding the Scarcity of Money!

James Robinſon

Has to ſell at his Store,

Spermaceti Candles, ſtrained Oil by the Barrel or Ton, Philadelphia Flour, Ruſſia Duck, Bar-Iron, and Ship Bread by the Caſk.

MARTIN BENSON

Has juſt imported in the Ship Jane from St. Martin's, A CARGO of excellent ROCK SALT.—He has alſo imported in the Waſhington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen, choice Bohea Tea—Ruſſia Duck—Hemp and Bar-Iron, which he will ſell, at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, Wholeſale and Retail, cheap for Caſh or Country Produce.

N. B. Weſt-India Rum, Sugar or Molaſſes received in Payment for Salt, Tea, or Engliſh Goods.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1785.

State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of NICHOLAS MATHEWSON, of Warwick, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, in ſaid State, on the laſt Monday of February, A. D. 1786, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Petition of the ſaid Nicholas Mathewſon, pending before the General Aſſembly, for the Benefit of an Act of Inſolvency ſhould not be granted.

Witneſs,

HENRY WARD, See'ry.

Robert Sands,

On Little-Reſt-Hill, in South-Kingſtown, begs Leave to inform the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,

THAT he keeps a PUBLIC HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, in the Houſe lately occupied by Col. John Potter. His Houſe is well finiſhed—he has a good Stable, and every neceſſary Accommodation to render every Perſon comfortable, who pleaſes to favour him with their Cuſtom.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of WILLIAM DOWNING, late of this City, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

RACHEL DOWNING, Adminiſtratrix.

Newport, December 5, 1785.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30.

The eccentric Mr. Charles Looſley formerly Preſident of Brooklyn-Hall, Long-Iſland, has lately preſented the Readers of Mr. Sower's Royal New-Brunſwick Gazette, with the following facetious Card and Addreſs, to the inhabitants of that diſtrict of Nova-Scotia, on the approach of their firſt election for Members of the Legiſlature:

A CARD.

Mr. LOOSLEY preſents his compliments to the Electors of King's County, begs leave to inform them, that he fully intended, in humble imitation of the numerous and reſpectable body of Candidates for the City and County of St. John, to have addreſſed them in the true mode and taſte on a large, ſplended, handſome Card, and not in the old-faſhioned, dull channel of a Newspaper, to have reminded them again and again of his fixed and unalterable intention of continuing a Candidate; but having none but playing Cards, and thoſe two much ſoiled, (tho' indeed very like ſome he has ſeen handed about in the capital) and being too poor to purchaſe others, has no alternative left him, therefore reſorts to this humble method of ſoliciting their votes and intereſt.

He is well aſſured that the new character of an Aſſemblyman and Legiſlator, in which he hopes ſoon to appear, and which he plainly ſees to be wholly incompatible with his old favourite ſignature of Pro Bono Publico, which ſufficiently apologize for his beginning, by times, to appear in the leſs ſpacious character of

CHARLES LOOSELY.

N. B. Boats will be prepared at Salmon point to convey the Electors, at their own expence, to the place of election.

To the worthy Inhabitants of King's County.

Gentlemen,

As a General Aſſembly is now to be convened, where the ability, honeſty, and integrity of the Repreſentatives ought to be a conſiderable motive in the choice. Added to that, I hope an ingenuity of ſpirit, generoſity of temper, and a thirſt for popularity, will gain the vote and intereſt of every impartial friend to *Charles Looſley*. Should I be ſo happy, Gentlemen, as to gain your confidence, you may rely on my utmoſt abilities to diſcharge the truſt repoſed in me. As an Engliſhman, I ought to know the Britiſh Conſtitution; as a mechanic, I *ought* to know my duty towards my fellow freeholders; and as a tavern-keeper I *ought* to know the reſpect due them. If I have the happineſs of being elected, my pride ſhall be regulated by your wiſhes; I will *then* remember that I *am an Aſſembly-man*; I will *endeavour* to grow honeſt and wiſe; I will ſell no three copper drams, nor give any credit; and whatever my former conduct may have been, I will no more be *Pro bono Publico*, but behave as becomes a *wiſe and good Senator*: I will fire my guns on rejoicing days, diſplay my flag, and drink with my friends as uſual. Such qualifications, I doubt not, will procure the vote of every hearty ſoul in the County for

Charles Looſley.

From a London Magazine.

BON MOT.

SOME Officers of the army who had ſerved during the American War, walking in the Park, dreſſed in their Regimentals met a Man deformed by a Haunch on his Back, when one of them jocularly clapped his Hand thereon, exclaiming "What have you got here my Friend?" To which the other, with a Countenance expreſſive of the Inſult, replied, "Bunker's Hill—Damn your red Coat."

THE Managers of the Second Congregational Society LOTTERY, having agreed to cloſe their Accounts with the Society by the Firſt Day of January next, are obliged to call on all indebted for Tickets to an immediate Payment.

Newport, 8th Dec. 1785.

HATTERS, Merchants, and others, who apply themſelves in the FURR-TRADE, are hereby informed, That a Nation in Europe (now ſupplied by the Engliſh with all the Furrs they diſpoſe of, on which exorbitant duties, drawbacks and charges are impoſed) has thought fit to ſend a perſon to this Commonwealth, to purchaſe, *with ready Caſh*, the ſaid Article, for which the higheſt price will be given.

The ſaid perſon will ſell a ſort of WOOL, little inferior to Beaver, at a reaſonable price. He is to be ſupplied with it by July next. The quality of the Wool has been experienced by ſome of the moſt eminent Hatters in Boſton, and found as above deſcribed.

For further particulars, inquire of ISAAC POLLACK, at the Philadelphia Coffee-Houſe, north-end, Boſton, or at Mr. Elias Thomas's.

Boſton, October 24, 1785.

For Relief of the Unfortunate.

ALL Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen, Reſident within the State of Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations, who have been diſabled in the Service of the United States, during the late War, and are entitled to receive an annual Penſion as a Compenſation for their Sufferings (as well thoſe in the Continental or State Regiments as thoſe who ſerved in the Militia or Naval Departments) are hereby requeſted to apply in Perſon to the Subſcribers (at the State Houſe in Providence,) where Attendance will be given on each *Thurſday*, until the 1ſt Day of March, 1786) who are appointed a Committee by the Honorable General Aſſembly, to examine into the Pretenſions of all Claimants, and make Report of the Sum to be allowed each Invalid, proportionate to his Diſability, in Conformity to an Ordinance of Congreſs, paſſed on the 7th of June, 1785. Each Claimant muſt produce a Certificate from the Commanding-Officer or Surgeon of the Regiment, Ship, Corps or Company in which he ſerved or other good and ſatisfactory Teſtimony, ſetting forth his Diſability, and that he was thus diſabled while in the Service of the United States, when they will reſpectively receive a Certificate, ſigned by the Committee, purporting that he has paſſed the Examination required and expreſſive of the Allowance he is entitled to receive, as a Compenſation for his Sufferings in the Service of the United States.

ROWSE J. HELME,
PAUL ALLEN,
JEREMIAH OLNEY, } Committee.

Providence, Dec. 1, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A PEW in the Rev. Benjamin Foſter's Meeting-Houſe.—For Terms apply to DANIEL and JOSEPH ROGERS.

Newport, 12th Dec. 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe now occupied by Mr. Thomas Ruſſell, with a good Garden and Yard Room belonging thereto, its Situation is pleaſant and equal to any in the City for Buſineſs, being in a central and moſt public Part of Thames-ſtreet, fronting thereon about 45 Feet, and extends Eaſtward about 110 Feet on the North Church-Lane. Alſo a valuable Lot of Land above it fronting the ſame Lane, about 170 Feet, and about 50 Feet in Width to the South, the Premiſes will be ſold together or ſeparately, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer. For Terms apply to

THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1785.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, November 2, 1785.

ON a Report of the Board of Treaſury, to whom was referred a Letter of the 24th of October, from J. Pierce, Commiſſioner of Army Accounts;

RESOLVED, That all Perſons having Claims for Services performed in the military Department, be directed to exhibit the ſame for Liquidation, to the Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, on or before the Firſt Day of Auguſt enſuing the Date hereof; and that all Claims, under the Deſcription above mentioned, which may be exhibited after that Period, ſhall forever thereafter be precluded from Adjuſtment or Allowance; and that the Commiſſioner of Army Accounts give public Notice of this Reſolve, in all the States for the Space of Six Months. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

WINTER GOODS.

JUST IMPORTED BY

Walter Channing,

In the Boſton Packet, Capt. Lyde, via Boſton,

A general Aſſortment of Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BROAD-CLOTHS, Caſſimeres, German Serges and Plains of all Colours and Qualities, with Trimmings ſuitable.

A complete Aſſortment of twilled Coatings, Bearſkins, Duffils, Kerſeys, Ratteens, Baizes, embоſſed Serges, Flannels, Swanſkins, and Blankets.

Rattinets, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies, Callimancoes, and Laſtings.

For Men's wear—Tiſſues, Murbletts, Lorettes, Tabbies, Florentines, Leather Sattins, Princeſs Stuff, Ribdileurs, Satinetts, Denims, Corduroys, printed, diced and plain Velvets.

Iriſh Linens (as uſual low charged) Sheetings, brown Hollands, Apron and Shirting Checks.

Queens and plain Crapes, Camblets, Cambleteens, and Scotch Plaid.

Ducapes, Luteſtrings, Mantuas, Sattins and Moreas of approved Colours, and Ribbons of the neweſt Fancies.

Modes, Pelongs, Taffaties, Perſians and Sarſinets.

Bandanno, Luteſtring, and Barcelona Handkerchiefs and Cravats.

A large Aſſortment of printed Linens, Cottons, Calicoes, and Shawls.

Drawboys, Marſeillas Quilting, Clouting Diaper, and Table-Cloths.

A beautiful Collection of rich Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Flowers, Edgings, and Laces.

Cambricks, Lawns, Muſlins, Handkerchiefs and Aprons.

Ermines, Muffs and Tippets, Trimmings, and Snail.

Brown, white, black Beaver, Caſtor, and Felt Hats, of every Faſhion, Chips for Hats and Bonnets, Gold and Silver Cord.

Buckram, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Buttons, Knee Gaiters, Tapes, Threads, Cords, Galloon, Cap and Shirt Wires.

Stockings, Gloves, Mitts, and worſted Caps of every Kind.

Bunting and Colours ready made, and Ruſſel Shoes.

NAILS and SHOT.

BUCKLES and BUTTONS, plated, gilt, and common, of the moſt elegant Patterns.

Table and Carving Knives and Forks, Deſk Furniture, Locks, Handſaws, and Latches.

Tea-Trays, Waiters, Candleſticks, Warming Pans, Bellows, Shovel and Tongs.

London Pewter Diſhes, Plates, Baſons, Porringers, and common ſtraight and oval Tea-Pots.

☞ The Qualities and Kinds of his Goods being too various to be particularized, may be viewed at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, at the Corner of the New-Lane; where they are now opened for Sale by Wholeſale and Retail.

*** Wines and Spirits of all Sorts; and genuine—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Indico, Spices, Figs, Raiſins, and Currants, to be had at ſaid Store.

Newport, 5th Nov. 1785.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY; BICKERSTAFF's ALMANACK for 1786—Wrapping Paper, &c.

Newport, October 8, 1785.

Chriſtopher Champlin

Has for SALE, at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt—Swediſh Iron—Ruſſia Duck—Ticklenburg—Osnabrigs—Bagging Duck—Hylon and Cango Teas—Flour—Coarſe and fine Salt—Window Glaſs—with a ſmall Aſſortment of Piece Goods.

CASH—or any of the above Articles, will be given for clean FLAX-SEED.

Newport, Auguſt 20, 1785.

Jacob Iſaacks,

BROKER,

Informs the Public that he carries on ſaid Buſineſs in all its Branches, and has now for Sale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms,

JAMAICA Spirits and Weſt-India Rum—Jamaica Sugar of different Sorts—Rigging—Bar-Iron—Ruſſia Duck—New and Old Veſſels of different Sizes—Houſes, Farms and Lots of Land—Twenty-ſeven Rights in the Townſhip of Wenlock, in the State of Vermont, each Right containing 320 Acres, they will be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable Terms, and the greateſt Part of the Payment will be taken in Government Securities of this or any of the neighbouring States.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1785.

Thomas Green & Sons,

AT the Roe-Buck, near the red Market, having juſt imported a freſh ſupply of EUROPEAN GOODS, ſuitable for the approaching Winter, continues to ſell as uſual

CHEAP for CASH.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benſon,

And now opening for Sale at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, a large and general Aſſortment of Woollen Goods, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, conſiſting of

BROADCLOTHS,	Plains,
Bearſkins,	Strouds,
Baizes,	Swanſkins,
Duffils,	Blankets,
Ratteens,	Caps,
Friſes,	Stockings,
Kerſeys,	Gloves,
Serges,	Mittins, &c. &c. &c.
Cambleteens,	

Newport, Sept. 23, 1785.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of New-Shoreham, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of WILLIAM DODGE, Taylor, late of this Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent: Do hereby give Notice that we will attend on the Buſineſs at our Appointment, at our Dwelling-Houſes, any Time within Two Months from the Date hereof.

EDWARD SANDS.
JOHN PAIN.

November 1, 1785.

Juſt imported from London, and now ſelling, by

Walter Eaſton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Fall and Winter, at as low a Rate as can be purchaſed in the State.—He returns his beſt Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and hopes he ſhall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Cuſtom in future, that his Aſſertions are juſt.

He has likewiſe for ſale Turk's Iſland SALT by the Buſhel or larger Quantity.

N. B. Flax-Seed, Indian Corn, Cheeſe, Wool, and Orders on the Impoſt-Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

RAGS.

THE higheſt Price is given for clean Linen, Cotton, and Cotton and Linen RAGS, old JUNK and SAIL-CLOTH, by SAMUEL THURBER, jun. in Conſtitution-ſtreet, by EDWARD THURBER, jun. oppoſite Mr. Samuel Young's, and at THURBER's PAPER-MILL, at the North-End of Providence. At each of which Places may be had, Clothier's Preſs Papers, of the beſt Kind; writing, Printing, Wrapping, glazed, and common Bonnet Papers, &c. in Exchange for Rags, Indian Corn, Rye, and many other Kinds of Produce.

[From a London Magazine.]

BON MOT.

SOME Officers of the army who had ſerved during the American War, walking in the Park, dreſſed in their Regimentals met a Man deformed by a Haunch on his Back, when one of them jocularly clapped his Hand thereon, exclaiming "What have you got here my Friend?" To which the other, with a Countenance expreſſive of the Inſult. replied, "Bunker's Hill—Damn your red Coat."

THE Managers of the Second Congregational Society LOTTERY, having agreed to cloſe their Accounts with the Society by the Firſt Day of January next, are obliged to call on all indebted for Tickets to an immediate Payment.

Newport, 8th Dec. 1785.

HATTERS, Merchants, and others, who apply themſelves in the FURR-TRADE, are hereby informed, That a Nation in Europe (now ſupplied by the Engliſh with all the Furrs they diſpoſe of, on which exorbitant duties, drawbacks and charges are impoſed) has thought fit to ſend a perſon to this Commonwealth, to purchaſe, *with ready Caſh*, the ſaid Article, for which the higheſt price will be given.

The ſaid perſon will ſell a ſort of WOOL, little inferior to Beaver, at a reaſonable price. He is to be ſupplied with it by July next. The quality of the Wool has been experienced by ſome of the moſt eminent Hatters in Boſton, and found as above deſcribed.

For further particulars, inquire of ISAAC POLLACK, at the Philadelphia Coffee-Houſe, north-end, Boſton, or at Mr. Elias Thomas's.

Boſton, October 24, 1785.

For Relief of the Unfortunate.

ALL Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen, Reſident within the State of Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations, who have been diſabled in the Service of the United States, during the late War, and are entitled to receive an annual Penſion as a Compenſation for their Sufferings (as well thoſe in the Continental or State Regiments as thoſe who ſerved in the Militia or Naval Departments) are hereby requeſted to apply in Perſon to the Subſcribers (at the State Houſe in Providence,) where Attendance will be given on each *Thurſday*, until the 1ſt Day of March, 1786) who are appointed a Committee by the Honorable General Aſſembly, to examine into the Pretenſions of all Claimants, and make Report of the Sum to be allowed each Invalid, proportionate to his Diſability, in Conformity to an Ordinance of Congreſs, paſſed on the 7th of June, 1785. Each Claimant muſt produce a Certificate from the Commanding-Officer or Surgeon of the Regiment, Ship, Corps or Company in which he ſerved or other good and ſatisfactory Teſtimony, ſetting forth his Diſability, and that he was thus diſabled while in the Service of the United States, when they will reſpectively receive a Certificate, ſigned by the Committee, purporting that he has paſſed the Examination required and expreſſive of the Allowance he is entitled to receive, as a Compenſation for his Sufferings in the Service of the United States.

ROWSE J. HELME,
PAUL ALLEN,
JEREMIAH OLNEY, } Committee.

Providence, Dec. 1, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A PEW in the Rev. Benjamin Foſter's Meeting-Houſe.—For Terms apply to DANIEL and JOSEPH ROGERS.

Newport, 12th Dec. 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe now occupied by Mr. Thomas Rumreill, with a good Garden and Yard Room belonging thereto, its Situation is pleaſant and equal to any in the City for Buſineſs, being in a central and moſt public Part of Thames ſtreet, fronting thereon about 45 Feet, and extends Eaſtward about 110 Feet on the North Church-Lane. Alſo a valuable Lot of Land above it fronting the ſame Lane, about 170 Feet, and about 50 Feet in Width to the South, the Premiſes will be ſold together or ſeparately, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer. For Terms apply to

THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1785.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, November 2, 1785.

ON a Report of the Board of Treaſury, to whom was referred a Letter of the 24th of October, from J. Pierce, Commiſſioner of Army Accounts;

RESOLVED, That all Perſons having Claims for Services performed in the military Department, be directed to exhibit the ſame for Liquidation, to the Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, on or before the Firſt Day of Auguſt enſuing the Date hereof; and that all Claims, under the Deſcription above mentioned, which may be exhibited after that Period, ſhall forever thereafter be precluded from Adjuſtment or Allowance; and that the Commiſſioner of Army Accounts give public Notice of this Reſolve, in all the States for the Space of Six Months.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

WINTER GOODS.

JUST IMPORTED BY

Walter Channing,

In the Boſton Packet, Capt. Lyde, via Boſton,

A general Aſſortment of Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BROAD-CLOTHS, Caſſimeres, German Serges and Plains of all Colours and Qualities, with Trimmings ſuitable.

A complete Aſſortment of twilled Coatings, Bearſkins, Duffils, Kerſeys, Ratteens, Baizes, emboſſed Serges, Flannels, Swanſkins, and Blankets.

Rattinets, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies, Callimancoes, and Laſtings.

For Men's wear—Tiſſues, Murbletts, Lorettos, Tabbies, Florentines, Leather Sattins, Princeſs Stuff, Ribdileurs, Satinetts, Denims, Corduroys, printed, diced and plain Velvets.

Iriſh Linens (as uſual low charged) Sheetings, brown Hollands, Apron and Shirting Checks.

Queens and plain Crapes, Camblets, Cambleteens, and Scotch Plaid.

Ducapes, Luteſtrings, Mantuas, Sattins and Moreas of approved Colours, and Ribbons of the neweſt Fancies.

Modes, Pelongs, Taffaties, Perſians and Sarſnets.

Bandanno, Luteſtring, and Barcelona HandKerchiefs and Cravats.

A large Aſſortment of printed Linens, Cottons, Calicoes, and Shawls.

Drawboys, Marſeillas Quilting, Clouting Diaper, and Table-Cloths.

A beautiful Collection of rich Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Flowers, Edgings, and Laces.

Cambricks, Lawns, Muſlins, Handkerchiefs and Aprons.

Ermines, Muffs and Tippets, Trimmings, and Snail.

Brown, white, black Beaver, Caſtor, and Felt Hats, of every Faſhion, Chips for Hats and Bonnets, Gold and Silver Cord.

Buckram, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Buttons, Knee Garters, Tapes, Threads, Cords, Galloon, Cap and Shirt Wires.

Stockings, Gloves, Mitts, and worſted Caps of every Kind.

Bunting and Colours ready made, and Ruſſel Shoes.

NAILS and SHOT.

BUCKLES and BUTTONS, plated, gilt, and common, of the moſt elegant Patterns.

Table and Carving Knives and Forks, Deſk Furniture, Locks, Handſaws, and Latches.

Tea-Trays, Waiters, Candleſticks, Warming Pans, Bellows, Shovel and Tongs.

London Pewter Diſhes, Plates, Baſons, Porringers, and common ſtraight and oval Tea-Pots.

☞ The Qualities and Kinds of his Goods being too various to be particularized, may be viewed at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, at the Corner of the New-Lane; where they are now opened for Sale by Wholeſale and Retail.

*** Wines and Spirits of all Sorts, and genuine—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Indico, Spices, Figs, Raiſins, and Currants, to be had at ſaid Store.

Newport, 5th Nov. 1785.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY; BICKERSTAFF's ALMANACK for 1786—Wrapping Paper, &c.

Newport, October 8, 1785.

Chriſtopher Champlin

Has for SALE, at his STORE,

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